

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK.

DIXON, ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1892.

NINTH YEAR, No. 2856

HAVE
YOU
BOUGHT
ANY
OF
THOSE
SILKS
AT
HALF
PRICE
AT
S. G. AUSTIN & CO'S

—James A. Hawley is in receipt of a letter conveying the sad intelligence of the death of Charles Richards, who was for many years a conductor on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway and well and favorably known to the residents of Dixon of twenty-five years ago. Mr. Richards was an active member of the Masonic bodies of this city and a charter member and the first Captain General of Dixon Commandery Knights Templar. He died November 13th on his ranch at Newport, Idaho, of chronic inflammation of the bowels, aged sixty-one years. Charles Richards, as he was familiarly known, was very popular with the traveling public. He was a gentleman at all times and under all circumstances. Kind hearted and gracious to all, an exceedingly kind and devoted husband and father, and his old friends and acquaintances will sincerely mourn his death and unite in tendering sympathy to his bereaved wife and children.

—Theo. J. Hyde is home.
—M. J. Hazelton, of Polo, is a visitor to this city.
—Merchant McGrath of Woonung was here today.
—Illini Tribe, I. O. R. M. scalp a pale face tonight.
—J. R. Carpenter returned from Chicago last night.
—Samuel C. Harris, of Earlville is here on court business.
—Miss Tillie Hammerli has returned from a visit in Chicago.
—Wiley Glesner is the happy parent of a girl baby born Sunday.
—D. F. Quinlan, of Parsons, Kansas, is registered at the Washington house.
—Joseph Spear of Rock Falls is here to spend the evening with his friends.
—A. R. Whitney, of Franklin Grove, spent last night at the Nachusa house.
—The home of Mr. and Mrs. James Vail is gladdened by the birth of a girl baby.
—A girl baby was born yesterday to Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Hamilton of North Dixon.
—Francis Orvis, at the A. K. Trusdell home, was taken with scarlet fever yesterday.
—Andrew Collins and wife moved to Dixon last week and are living on Logan avenue.
—Nelson Burchard and wife, of Amboy, left this week to spend the winter with friends in Ohio.
—Adolph Eichler, of the Bee Hive, returned from Chicago last night with a line of holiday goods.
—Joseph Pulver, of Sublette, last week sold eighty hogs, averaging 400 pounds each at \$4.50 per 100 lbs.
—Henry Coffey's valuable Scotch terrier was stolen last night; the third dog he has lost recently.
—Mrs. A. J. Kay, of Sixth street, entertained her Sunday School class of St. Paul's Lutheran church last evening.
—Will Welden's pleasant home on Monroe avenue was made very happy last Friday by the arrival of a little girl.
—Reuben Stoult and family have moved from their former residence on Third street to the Coleman place on Madison street.
—A fine young pug dog belonging to Hon. L. W. Mitchell escaped from Dr. Winter's barn in North Dixon last night, and is vainly sought for.

ONE FORM OF GAMBLING.

The Chicago Board of Trade, regarded as a legitimate institution throughout the country, is largely responsible for the wide-spread and deep-seated spirit of gambling (we can call it nothing else) so prevalent throughout the north west and beyond. While it may be unfair to class the Board of Trade with the Louisiana Lottery, or with the liquor traffic in all respects, in its baneful influence on society, it is scarcely less destructive to true progress, peace and prosperity to all within the sphere of its operation. If all the wasted fortunes, the blasted hopes, the withered prospects, the blighted ambitions, the wrecked happiness, the ruined characters, the family misery and disgrace caused by speculation on the Board of Trade within the past decade, could be gathered together and measured and weighed, the result would be astounding. Some years ago, one of Dixon's most clear-headed financiers, who had the means of knowing whereof he spoke, and no object to misrepresent the facts, said to us in conversation that the money lost in this county alone on the Chicago Board of Trade would pay all the taxes, and furnish the county with all needed new public buildings. The extent of the evil is unknown because the news of an occasional "lucky hit" is quickly spread abroad to inflame the imagination and incite the unholy ambition of all interested; but no man is disposed to herald his own ill-fortune. It would not be so bad if the disastrous results were confined to the speculator; but this is not so, even in the unfortunate though legitimate business transactions of life. A man's family, his friends and his creditors, it is true, suffer financially from the untoward results, of the ordinary speculations of business; but these reverses can be borne with becoming equanimity. When a man in his feverish haste to be rich, stakes his own and other people's money on the hazard of a die, and loses, it is not sometimes so easy to forget and forgive; and under such circumstances, sometimes a sensitive man is unable to bear, in addition to his own misfortunes and the consciousness of the wrong he has done to others, the daily commingling in life with those whom he has wronged. In such cases some have sought to end the ills of life by flying perhaps to others they know not of. Others have for a time turned their back on home and friend, retiring to a new field with the hope of redeeming in the future the errors of the past. To a few, these hopes have been realized; but many have sunk beneath the combined burden of misfortune and disgrace, and ended in a sea of oblivion what might have been a useful and prosperous life, in a futile attempt to reach once more a solid foothold on the storm washed shore.

Jay Gould died at the age of 56, worth more than \$2,000,000 for every year he lived. The first money he made was selling rat traps, and a good deal of it in later years was made by setting traps for men. Not every one can make money as fast as Jay Gould and in fact but few desire it, but most people are willing and even desirous to make money if they can make it honestly.

A good way to do it is to make a judicious investment in Dixon real estate, as Dixon is growing so rapidly that property must continue to advance.

C. H. Hughes & Co. have a fine list and will deal fairly with you if you make purchases through their agency. Call at their office in the Schuler building.

X-MAS PRESENTS.

Arrived this morning from New York City. Holiday stock now ready for your inspection; call in early to make your selections. By purchasing now you certainly will not regret it. For fine goods at lowest prices, stop at

W. D. DUFFIN'S,

Registered Druggist, Dixon, Ill.
Third door north of Postoffice.

Our Latest Bargains!

A new two-story 6 room house on 3d street, block 56, going at \$1575; its cheap at \$1800.

A Neat House, corner Perry place and 1st St. \$1475 buys it.

A Five-room House in Hines' addition; a bargain at \$875.

A Choice Lot on north side, 2 blocks from bridge, only \$400.

See my 1st street lots in block 35, at \$525.

LOVELAND & STITELEY,
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.

DO YOU WANT
A nice lot? I have it for you.

DO YOU WANT
A pleasant home? Let me sell it to you.

DO YOU WANT
Fire insurance?

DO YOU WANT
Accident insurance?

DO YOU WANT
Life insurance?

DO YOU WANT
The earth? Then call on

F. E. WRIGHT,
Brown's Building, corner Galena Avenue and First street.

Pianos and Organs,

P I A N O S
O R G A N S
Guitars, Accordions, Autoharps, Violins, Mandolins, Music Boxes, Music Wrappers Cases, &c. Largest Stock and Lowest Prices

—AT—
T. J. MILLER'S Music Store,
No. 11, EAST FIRST STREET.

WM. BECK & SONS,

FASHIONABLE TAILORS!
A complete line of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLENS

—FOR—
Fall and Winter!

Wm. Beck & Sons
No. 173 Galena Avenue.

Bargain in second-hand Buggies

SURREYS
PAUL G. LORD
Deals in Reliable Work
Tire Setting and Wheel work a specialty.
CARRIAGE TRIMMING.
SURREYS

CARRIAGES.

Money's Slipping Through Your Fingers,

And it's gone forever unless you take advantage of the bargains we offer. The handsomest and most complete line of China, plain and decorated, ever in the city. Remember we have an elegant new stock of SILVERWARE. Triple Plate Knives and Forks, plain or etched

Triple Plate Dessert

Tea, Table

Butter Knives, Sugar Shells, Carving Sets, &c. The price? Well, RIDICULOUSLY LOW, at

I. B. COUNTRYMAN'S

165-167-169 Galena Avenue.

WE ARE MOVING : : OUR LAMP STOCK!



WE WANT YOUR HELP!

In order to close out our entire stock of Hanging and Table Lamps. We have cut the prices so low it will pay you to help us move them.

D. S. HORTON, Prescription Druggist,
Dixon, Illinois.

O. H. BROWN,

Has three hundred pairs of

BLANKETS!

To close at lowest prices ever known.

A Manufacturer's Lot Sent Us to Sell FOR THEM!

Heavy Colored Wool, mixed, 65cts!
Extra Nice Flannelette at 79cts!
All Wool Scarlet at 198cts!

BETTER ONES IN SAME LOW VALUES.

DO YOU WANT A FEW PAIRS?



A Car Load of Very Choice Apples

Just Received at

J. H. MORRIS & SON.
117 Galena Avenue.



BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL



Kitchen Hardware!

Don't you want a new Tea or Coffee Pot in place of the old tin one that can never be kept clean inside? We have them in great variety—handsome, durable and always as clean as fine china. We have the very best Butcher and Bread Knives, and Carvers. Also Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors and Shears, of quality that you can depend upon.

ALEXANDER & HOWELL,

Telephone 51.
112 Galena Ave.

CLEARING SALE!

AT BRUBAKER & CARPENTER'S

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, 10 to 50 per cent. discount
Don't buy that new cloak until you see our bargains.

Merino Underwear, cheaper than cheapest; Muffs and Fur Trimmings, best assortment in the city; Carpets and Oilcloth at reduced prices.

Brubaker & Carpenter,
154 Galena Avenue.

Money's Slipping Through Your Fingers,

And it's gone forever unless you take advantage of the bargains we offer. The handsomest and most complete line of China, plain and decorated, ever in the city. Remember we have an elegant new stock of SILVERWARE. Triple Plate Knives and Forks, plain or etched

Triple Plate Dessert

Tea, Table

Butter Knives, Sugar Shells, Carving Sets, &c. The price? Well, RIDICULOUSLY LOW, at

I. B. COUNTRYMAN'S

165-167-169 Galena Avenue.

Prized Pauline Pottery!

Is selling rapidly; we are sole agents for Dixon.

OUR LAMP STOCK

is the Largest and Most Complete in the city, at prices as low as the lowest. Also a magnificent display of Holiday Gifts in their season.

TILLSON & HAYDEN
Leaders in Wall Paper and Curtains.

IF YOU ARE THINKING

Of having ENLARGING done for the holidays, now is the time before the rush. We have just received a new line of frames, and are prepared to do high grade work in this line; also anything you may wish in the PHOTOGRAPH line.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED!

Chiverton & Heckman

PHOTOGRAPHERS,
Over City National Bank, Dixon, Ill.

THE REASON WHY

Everybody buys their
Diamonds!
Watches!
Silverware!

S. S. DODGE, The Jeweler.

Is because he keeps the Largest and Finest Assortment, sells at the Lowest Cash Prices, and every-thing can be relied upon as being what it is represented.

Cor. First St., and Hennepin Ave.

BEFORE DISPLAYING

Our stock of HOLIDAY GOODS, we call your attention to our full line of Cough Syrups, Headache Powders, Toilet Cream, Toothache Remedy and Corn Cure.

Our line of Toilet Articles, Chamois and Brushes, IS COMPLETE.

H. E. DONALDSON,

WATCHES!

The sale of first-class time keepers is an important feature of our business, and the reason we are having such large sales in this line is owing to the fact that we sell strictly first-class watches at extremely low prices. We never misrepresent our goods, but will at all times sell you an honest watch at a close price, and guarantee to give you full value for your money. We have now in stock a large line of ladies' and gentlemen's fine watches, which it will be a pleasure to show you.

G. O. WENDEL, Watchmaker
and Jeweler.
160 GALENA AVENUE.

CALL AT

KENNEDY'S

AND SEE HIS

OIL HEATERS!

Guaranteed not to smoke or emit any gaseous odor.

PRICE FROM SIX DOLLARS UP!

REASON WHY

We are able to Sell our Goods so Cheap!

1st. We do our own work.

2nd. Our rent is comparatively nothing

3rd. We buy our goods direct from the manufacturers. Honest goods at honest prices is a combination as good as gold.

SEE
KEWIN, The Jeweler
6 EAST FIRST ST. (In with Yates.)



CITY NATIONAL BANK.
SARCEL C. RELIS, Pres.
J. W. CHAFFORD, Vice-Pres.
LEONARD ANDERSON, Cashier.
CHAS. E. CHANDLER, Asst. Cash.
This bank is fully equipped to take care of its customers. Its safety deposit vaults are located in the heart of the city, and are under the most absolute security for their valuable papers, jewelry, etc.

F. E. MORRIS,
DENTIST. All work warranted first-class. Office over G. D. Loring's, 119 Galena St.

L. J. POLLOCK,
DENTIST, Opera Block, established in Dixon eleven years. Full set of best teeth \$5.00; extracting \$2.50. All fillings and operations much lower than present prices.

J. W. STEPHENS,
DENTIST, has practiced in Dixon 24 years. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices moderate. Office—Corner Main and Galena Ave.

C. McBRIDE,
PAINTS everything. Floors, ceilings, signs, houses—inside and outside. Wall papering done quickly and well. 161 Dixon avenue.

COLUMBIA BARBER SHOP.
DON'T fail to call at the Columbia Barber Shop when in need of tonsorial work. Mr. Heft and Will Dreyman, operators, 126 Galena Avenue.

ALWAYS TO BE RELIED UPON!



As a substantial and profitable investment, our Gloves and Mittens may always be relied upon; they are dressy, durable, cheap.

Our plymuth buck goods, both lined and unlined, are the best made; we buy them in the best market in the country, and the prices are right.

Jas. H. Todd & Son,
118 Galena Avenue.

HARD AND SOFT COAL!



Deliver Promptly!

Leave Orders for Wood,
Lime, Cement, &c.

WOODRUFF & PHILLIPS
No. 252 Third Street.

THE BEE HIVE

158 CALENA AVENUE.

GOLD taken in exchange for Boots and Shoes, Jewelry, Notions, etc. If you have no gold we will take GREENBACKS, and give you more goods for the MONEY than any other store in the city. Headquarters for Boots and Shoes, Jewelry, Notions, Glassware and Holiday Goods.

SCHOOL SHOES!
For School Children, goods select, School Shoes for the Boys and Girls, are known everywhere. When once you try them you will always buy. WHY? Because they fit better and wear longer than any other shoes in the city.

IT ALWAYS PAYS TO VISIT THE BEE HIVE, 158 CALENA AV.

WANTED.
CONTRACTORS an Builders, to come to Rock Falls, Ill. for erecting cash weights and work of all description.
NELSON CHRISTIANSEN, 361 W. 1st.

WASHING. If you want washing done send it to Mrs. Dett, College Ave. 31.

GOOD GIRL for general house work. Mrs. C. W. BOCHER, 307.

\$5 to \$15 per day at home, selling lightning Plasters and poultices, J. Welch, watches, tableware, etc. Plaster the finest of jewelry silver or nickel. No experience. No capital. Good house has goods needing plating. 5417-e-d E. K. DELNO, Columbus, O.

WIDE-AWAKE WORKERS everywhere for "SHREPS" PHOTOGRAPHY of the greatest book on earth, costing \$100,000; retail at \$3.25 cash or installments; mammoth illustrated circulars add terms. Free circulars sent on request. Mrs. Thos. L. Martin, Centerville, Mo., cleared \$711 in 9 days. Miss Rose Adams, Madison, Mo., N. Y., \$416 in 7 hours; a no-manna; magnificent opportunity. Address: Globe Photo Publishing Co., No. 28 Chestnut St. Chicago, Ill. 30336.

WOODS-PAX, A. H. KIMES, 363 Hennepin Ave.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
RESIDENCE, in North Dixon. Apply to J. F. SANFORD, 281.

FOR SALE
ORGAN—A good second-hand organ cheap Call or address 157 East 3d St. 5413.

HARD COAL BURNER, used only three months and as good as new. Mrs. M. CABELL, 341.

CHICAGO LAWN LOTS Buy while the prices are low. Easy terms or trade for a good house. Inquire at Prospect and maps sent free.
ROCKFORD SECURITY & INVESTMENT CO., S. Fletcher Weyburn, Mgr., Rockford, Ill. 4.

I have made another sweeping reduction in the price of my magnificent residence property in West Dixon. It has all modern improvements and is perfect in convenience. At present price will be a perfect Christmas gift to the purchaser. For inspecting property and full particulars call on Chas. H. Hughes, local agent.
G. L. ROSENBERGER, OWNER, 14831st 3756 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago.

FOR RENT.
ROOMS—Two rooms over C. A. Lucas' book store. Inquire at Phoenix Restaurant, 601.

ROOMS—At 321 Crawford Ave. Geo. R. REYNOLDS, 501.

FURNISHED ROOM. Call after four o'clock at 261 Peoria avenue. Mrs. J. H. MILLER, 471.

HOUSE on North Galena Avenue. Mrs. N. M. BUNNEL, 451.

ROOMS, on east second street, facing Court House square. J. W. KENT, 81.

BARCAINS.
Our Chicago lots are still selling, and you can make money by buying of us. Write for maps, terms, etc.
ROCKFORD SECURITY & INVESTMENT CO., S. F. WEYBURN, Mgr., 301.

BEER.
In quart or pint bottles will be delivered to any part of the city from Keystone sample rooms. Telephone No. 74 121.

If you wish to advertise anything anywhere at any time write to J. ROWELL & Co., No. 10 Spruce St., New York. 39.

CUSHMAN'S MENTHOL INHALER
HAVE YOU ASTHMA, CATARRH, HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, BRONCHITIS, OR HAIRY NOSE?
CUSHMAN'S MENTHOL INHALER is a wonderful remedy for all these troubles. It is a powerful, yet gentle, and efficient remedy, convenient to carry, and of proven value in the treatment of colds, influenza, and all other respiratory troubles. It is sold in bottles of 50 cents, 1 dollar, and 2 dollars. Write for full particulars to J. E. CUSHMAN, 100 West Erie St., U. S. A.

MENTHOL The most potent and safest remedy for all the above troubles. It is a powerful, yet gentle, and efficient remedy, convenient to carry, and of proven value in the treatment of colds, influenza, and all other respiratory troubles. It is sold in bottles of 50 cents, 1 dollar, and 2 dollars. Write for full particulars to J. E. CUSHMAN, 100 West Erie St., U. S. A.

JOB PRINTING
—OF—
EVERY DESCRIPTION
—DONE AT THE—
TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

WE PREACH
YOU PRACTICE

WASHING, Dec. 7.—The bureau of statistics of the treasury department has submitted a statement of the imports and exports for the month ended Oct. 31, 1892, and for the ten months ended the same date, compared with the corresponding periods of 1891. Total amount of imports of merchandise for October, 1892, \$79,823,871; for the corresponding months of 1891, \$66,836,250. For ten months ended Oct. 31, 1892, \$732,402,805; for corresponding ten months of 1891, \$693,982,413. Total exports of merchandise for October, 1892, \$87,419,861; for the corresponding month of 1891, \$92,877,243. For ten months ended Oct. 31, 1892, \$731,729,637; for ten months corresponding in 1891, \$749,470,213.

Civil Service Recommendations.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The civil service commissioners have submitted their report, which recommends the extension of the system to every department to which it can be appropriately applied, including clerks and writers in the navy department, internal revenue service, custom houses with twenty-five employees and free delivery postoffices. They want the solicitation of campaign funds in any manner from government employees made a penal offense.

"It" Is a Mighty Uncertain Basis.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Senator Stanford wires from San Francisco that there is good reason to believe the Republicans will elect a senator from California, while the Democrats claim the senator, Montana is claimed by the Republicans also. If this is correct, and if Republican senators are

FOSTER ON SILVER.

Replies to Six Questions Asked by the Senate.

CONDITIONS FOR PERMANENT RATIO

Foreign Co-operation a First and Supreme Necessity—What Customs Duties Are Paid With—A Bill to Prohibit Immigration for One Year and Another to Change the Date of Meeting of Congress—Control of the Senate Uncertain—Civil Service Reform—Capital City News Items.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—On July 30 last the senate passed a resolution proposed by Stewart of Nevada, calling on the secretary of the treasury for answers to six questions relating to the finances and financial policy of the government. The answer of the secretary was laid before the senate yesterday in a long document, which was ordered to be printed. The secretary says it is impossible to classify the kinds of money in which internal revenue taxes are paid. Of customs duties collected in the year ended June 30, 1892, \$219,532 (0.1 of 1 per cent.) were paid in national bank notes; \$61,791,702 (94.9 per cent.), in United States notes; \$7,896,528 (3.4 per cent.), in treasury notes of 1890; \$7,496,096 (3.7 per cent.), in gold certificates; \$27,653,664 (15.8 per cent.), in silver certificates; \$11,496,537 (5.3 per cent.), in gold coin; \$1,038,532 (0.6 of 1 per cent.), in standard silver dollars, and \$83,042 in subsidiary silver.

Remarks as to Gold Coin.

On July 31, 1892, there were in the United States treasury \$170,682,623 gold coin and \$17,738,590 gold bullion. At the date nearest to that of the passage of the resolution the national banks held \$66,725,083 in gold coin and \$85,530,100 in gold certificates, leaving only \$8,899,370 gold coin as the ascertained balance of other banking institutions. The total amount of gold coin in this country on July 31, 1892, as estimated by the director of the mint, was \$881,132,982. No mention is made of gold bullion.

Two Questions Unanswered.

The amount of gold derived from the sale of bonds for redemption purposes, which remained in the treasury July 31, was \$48,376,640, but the amount available for the redemption of the public debt was \$10,444,391, greater by \$18,444,391 than was the amount originally obtained from the sale of bonds for redemption purposes. Two other questions were asked the secretary in the resolution, to which he says no answer that would be conclusive or definite can be given. In submitting the following Secretary Foster says they express only his present personal view.

Conditions of a Permanent Ratio.

"In my judgment," he says, "it is impossible to establish any ratio whatever between gold and silver which would permanently or for any length of time preserve substantial equivalency between the coins of the two metals, except on one of the following conditions:

"1. It is probable that a limitation or suspension of the coinage of silver in the United States might accomplish this purpose.

"2. The adoption by the United States and the principal countries of Europe of a monetary convention similar to that of the Latin Union before the countries composing it limited the coinage of silver.

Foreign Co-operation Necessary.

"I am of the opinion that the bi-metallic system adopted by the United States, under the administration of President Washington, by the law of April 2, 1792, and re-adjusted and maintained under administration of President Jackson by the law of June 28, 1834, and Jan. 18, 1837, cannot again, without the co-operation of the principal countries of Europe, be established in this country on a stable basis, anyway."

THE PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Transactions of the Two Houses on the Second Day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The first business in the senate yesterday after the journal was read was the reading of the president's message, which was usual received scant attention. Ten thousand copies were ordered printed. Communications from the state secretaries of Maryland, Georgia, New Hampshire, and Arkansas announcing the vote on president were received. Petitions for and against the anti-opium bill and for and against a Sunday World's fair were presented. Bills were introduced: To repeal the election laws; to suspend immigration for one year; to prohibit the collection of special taxes on liquor sellers in prohibition states. Vest wanted an investigation of a report that census officials in New York and Missouri had been engaged in political work, and Hale of the census committee promised the inquiry. After an executive session in the senate adjourned.

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CHILD'S BAD LUCK.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger Office in Flames.

DAMAGED ABOUT \$150,000 WORTH.

His Fine Library Suffers Some Injury, but His Priceless Collection of Curious Saved. Friends in the Craft Prompt With Offers of Assistance in Getting Out the Paper, Which Will Be Printed by The Record—The Eminent Journalist Gives the Firemen \$5,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—The Public Ledger building, a massive six-story brown stone front structure on the southwest corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, and running through to Sansom street, was damaged by fire last night to the extent of \$200,000, of which, \$150,000 is sustained by The Ledger and \$50,000 by tenants. The Ledger's insurance aggregates \$2,000,000 for the building and \$80,000 on the contents. The other occupants are believed to be fully insured. The collection of curios in the private office of George W. Childs, The Ledger's owner and publisher, which are inestimable in value, were saved. The damage to the building is \$100,000. About half of the structure was gutted by fire and water. The flames were confined to the fourth floor and all above and the portions below were flooded.

First Appearance of the Flames.

It was shortly after 5 o'clock in the evening when fire was discovered in the Old Court house on the southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, and directly opposite The Ledger building. A still alarm was sounded, and the flames were soon extinguished. Mr. Childs watched the work of the firemen, and after the fire was over he left for his home. At this time a number of The Ledger's employees were in the business office talking of the court house fire and watching the incident. At 5:10 Miss Ewing, a clerk, saw smoke coming through the crevices of a partition in the west side of the new publication of fire, and gave the alarm. The clerks and others hurriedly applied the chemical extinguisher, and in a few minutes the fire was subdued and apparently extinguished.

Fire in the Elevator Shaft.

It was not long, however, before the smoke was again seen and this time the flames leaped up the freight elevator shaft, which is ten feet square, and reached the fifth and sixth floors, there being no other outlet along the length of the shaft. The fire had mysteriously started in the basement of No. 604 Chestnut street, which is a part of The Ledger property and which is occupied by the Standard Typewriter exchange. There was no hurry retraced the stairs and all escaped in safety. Soon after the flames started there was a sharp explosion, the cause of which is not known, and Business Manager Joel J. Cook and a number of clerks were forced into the street by the explosion.

Saved the Valuable Presses.

The valuable presses in the basement of the Sixth street building were saved by the prompt action of the fire patrol in covering them with heavy rubber blankets, but the next issued of the paper, making it impossible to use the presses. The valuable library on the third floor was badly damaged by water. Mayor Stuart, Director Butler and Police Surgeon Andrews were promptly on hand and remained until the fire was under control. David M. Childs, A. J. Drexel, Colonel Muckle and other prominent men, who as soon as they heard that The Ledger building was on fire, flocked from all parts of the city.

Characteristic of the Philanthropist.

The facilities of every printing office in the city were offered to Mr. Childs, and after William M. Singler, president of The Record Publishing company, had personally tendered the use of his plant the offer was accepted, and today and until further arrangements shall be made The Ledger will be issued from the Record office. The Ledger compositors will work in the emergency composing room, 415 Locust street, and the editors and reporters will utilize the board of trade rooms on the fourth floor of the Drexel building, Fifth and Chestnut streets. Mr. Childs and A. J. Drexel, who are the fire, the fire, personally noted the efficiency of the fire department. They expressed their appreciation by telling Director Butler, of the department of public safety, that a check for \$5,000 would be sent to him today to be used at his discretion for the benefit of the firemen.

THE YELLOW KITTEN.

How a Trusting Young Cat Saved a Despairing Painter from Suicide.

In the atelier of a certain French painter there seems to be a congress of yellow cats, or rather the same cat in portraits innumerable. A pair of him crown, like an armorial bearing, the doorway; he plays with falling petals of tea roses; he sleeps while a sparrow eyes him askance; he sits, grave as a sphinx; even a procession of him forms the frieze of the chimney piece, and he peeps between purple and golden pansies on the Sevres tea service in the corner consecrated to madame.

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"One may be tired of life," said Maurice, "but one does not leave a gaunt hungry!"

With bread and milk, all he had, he fed the kitten, then warmed it within the breast of his coat, where it caressed with its tongue the hand that held it, then purred itself to sleep.

Maurice reflected: "Suicide is the refuge of one who has no longer hopes, ties of affection or responsibilities. In receiving this kitten I have assumed a duty. To place this little creature for warmth upon my heart and then turn that warmth to the ice would be a betrayal. At least I will live until tomorrow."

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thoughtful man in a sweet, birdlike voice, and then a great hush fell upon the assemblage and the fat man, with a long, lingering look of scorn at the interrupter, repaired to his own room to bury his sorrow.—Omaha World-Herald.

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A BURGLAR'S TRIBUTE TO WOMAN.

How a Cool-headed Girl Captured a Rascal Hiding Under the Bed.

"The best way for a woman to do if she woke up and found a man at work in her room," says a burglar, "would be to keep very still and pretend she was still sleeping, or, if he knew that she had seen him, to obey his orders and keep still. If he thought she had submitted, he wouldn't watch her so hard, and it would give her time to think what to do. There's one thing, though, that would be bad for a woman. If a burglar left her room by the door she ought to listen to his footsteps or watch the light of his lantern, or she don't want to get out of bed or move until he is well out of hearing."

"A man who goes out that way will always stop when he has gone a few feet from the door where a woman is, and, if he hears her jump out of bed at once, he suspects what she's up to, and would then, escape by the nearest window and be out of her reach, or else he would go back and make it dangerous for her. She wants to be cunning. Then she can catch him. It was a smart girl and a cool girl that got away with a fellow I know. He had got into the second story window and had just about landed when he heard two women comin'. He crawled under the bed and got out of sight. The women came in and undressed and got into bed."

"When he thought they had been in bed long enough to get asleep, he began to work out. A dim light had been left in the room. He had just got his head to the edge of the bed and his hand and arm were sticking out beyond the bed, when he found one of the women was getting out of bed. She stepped square on his arm, and looking down saw him, so it seemed, draw it back. She went across the room and turned up the gas and began looking around the dressing table."

"In a minute she called to the other woman, 'Mary, wake up.' The woman got awake, and the other says, 'What did I do with that letter that came this afternoon?' The one in bed didn't seem to recall the letter, but finally she seemed to and the girl on the floor said: 'It worries me; I can't sleep. I must go down stairs and see if I left it in the parlor.' The other one said, 'All right,' and the first girl calmly took a lot of matches, just as if she meant to light the gas and went out of the room, but she didn't go any farther than the room where a man was sleeping. She told him she had found a man under her bed. He thought at first it was that same old man women are always finding. She convinced him finally, and he went out an got help."

"She came back into the room alone, and in a few minutes the men burst in and snaked the fellow from under the bed. He was a completely cool man, an said that woman was so cool an natural about it that he never should have suspected her in the world. But the best part of it was that after the

which this controversy shall be brought to an end and these lands opened to settlement is urgent. The form of government provided by congress on May 17, 1864, for Alaska was in its frame and purpose, temporary. The increase of population and the development of some important mining and commercial interests have made imperative that the law should be revised and better provision made for the arrest and punishment of criminals.

The report of the secretary shows a very gratifying state of affairs as to the condition of the general land office. The work of issuing agricultural patents, which seemed to be hopelessly in arrears when the secretary first undertook the duties of his office has been so expedited that the bureau is now upon current business and worthy settlers upon the public lands, by giving to them an assured title to their entries, has been of inestimable benefit in developing the agricultural resources of the territory.

Contested Land Titles.
The court of private land claims, established by congress for the promotion of this policy of speedily settling contested land titles in making satisfactory decisions, has been a great impetus to the development of these regions where unsettled claims under certain grants have been heavily exercised their repressive influence. When to these results are added the enormous masses of Indian lands which have been opened to settlement, a gratifying picture of the progress of the work is presented. The agreement negotiated and now pending in congress for ratification by which about 100,000 acres of land will be opened to settlement, it will be seen how much has been accomplished.

The work in the Indian bureau, in the execution of the policy of civilization, has been largely directed to the chief purposes: first, the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians and the cession to the United States of the surplus lands and, secondly, the work of educating the Indian for their own protection in lower contact with the white man and in intelligent exercise of his own citizenship. Allotments have been made and patents issued to 5,000 Indians under the present secretary and commissioner, and 7,000 additional allotments have been made for the same purpose. The school attendance of Indian children has been increased during the last year by 10 per cent. The curriculum of the boarding schools has been revised. A uniform system of school text books and of study has been adopted and the work in these national schools has been brought to a high level. The lands of the free common schools of the states. These schools can be transferred and merged into the common school systems of the states where the Indian children are settled. His new relation to the organized community in which he resides, and the new states are able to assume the burden.

I have several times been called upon to remove Indian agents appointed by me, and have done so promptly upon every sustained complaint of unfitness or misconduct. I believe, however, that the selection of the agents has been improved and is now administered on the whole with a good degree of efficiency. If an agent is found to be incompetent, the selection of Indian agents can be wholly removed from all partisan suggestions or considerations. I am sure it would be a great relief to the executive branch of the government to have the selection of Indian agents made by the secretary of the Interior. The appropriation for the subsistence of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians made at the last session of congress was inadequate and the work was hindered by the commissioner upon the theory that the large fund belonging to the tribe in the public treasury should be kept intact for their support. In view, however, of the pending depositions against this fund and other considerations, the secretary of the interior on the 15th of April directed a supplemental estimate for \$50,000. This appropriation was not made, as it should have been, and the oversight ought to be remedied at the earliest possible moment.

Cheyenne and Arapahoe.
In special message to this congress at the last session I stated the reasons why I had not approved the deed for the release to the United States by the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians of the lands formerly embraced in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations and remaining after allotments to that tribe. A resolution of the senate expressing disapproval of the deed, and withstanding the facts stated in my special message, the deed should be approved and the money \$250,000 paid over, was presented to me May 15, 1891. The deed was not approved, but the attention of congress to this subject and in view of the fact that the deed could not be approved proceeded upon a false basis as to the amount of lands to be paid for, and is by \$50,000 in excess of the amount they are entitled to. (even if their claim to the land is given full recognition at the rate agreed upon,) I have not felt willing to approve the deed, and shall not do so at least until both houses of congress have acted upon the subject. The deed is formally proposed by the claimants to release this sum of \$50,000, but I have no power to demand or accept of such a release, and such an agreement would be without consideration and void.

I desire further to call the attention of congress to the fact that the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians were a part of the "leased district," and to which the claim of the Choctaws and Chickasaws was referred to the committee on the legislation I have referred to. The surplus lands to which this claim would attach in the Choctaw and Chickasaw reservations is 2,500 acres, and the value of the same, as determined by the act of congress, will be called upon to pay to the Choctaws for these lands \$125,000. The act of congress will be further augmented especially if the title of the Indians to the tract now Grier county Texas, is established. The duty devolved upon me in this connection was to report to congress the facts of the deed, but as in my opinion the facts mentioned in my special message were not adequately brought to the attention of congress in connection with the deed, and I have felt that I would not be justified in acting without some new expression of the legislative will.

Pensions to Veterans.
The report of the committee on pensions, to which extended notice is given by the secretary of the interior in his report, will attract great attention. Judged by the aggregate amount of work done in this branch of the greatest history of the office, I believe that the organization of the office is efficient and that the work has been done with fidelity. The passage of what is known as the pension bill, has, as was foreseen, very largely increased the annual disbursements to the disabled veterans of the civil war. The estimate for this year was \$1,500,000, and the estimate for this year was \$1,500,000. A deficiency amounting to \$100,000 must be provided for at this session. The estimate for the year 1891 is \$1,600,000. The commissioner of pensions believes that, if the present legislation and methods are maintained, and further additions to the pension laws are not made, the maximum expenditure for pensions will be reached June 30, 1894, and will be at the high point \$18,000,000 per annum. I adhere to the view expressed in my special messages that the care of the disabled soldiers of the war of the rebellion is a matter of national concern and duty. I have no emotion cooler than that of gratitude to the brave men who have served their country. I can not believe that this process has yet reached a point with our people that would maintain the policy of caring for the disabled veterans provided by local laws. The parade on the 30th of September last upon the streets of the District of Columbia and the applause that greeted their progress from tens of thousands of people from all the states is due much to the brave men who have served their country. I have seen many thousands of these men and have been welcomed with grateful joy as veterans in a struggle in which national unity, honor, and wealth were at stake.

In my last annual message I called attention to the fact that some legislative action was necessary in order to protect the interest of the government in its relations with the Union Pacific railway. The commissioner of railroads has submitted a report, giving the full information as to the debt of the company's property, and its resources. We must deal with the question as we find it and make the policy which will, under existing conditions, best secure the interests of the United States. I recommended in my last annual message that a commission be appointed to deal with this question, and I believe that a commission can be given full power.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Many Interesting Suggestions Made by Secretary Rusk.

The report of the secretary of agriculture contains not only a most interesting statement of the progress of the department, but also many suggestions for the enlargement of its usefulness in this important department. The secretary has broken down the restrictions to the free introduction of our most products in the countries of Europe, the secretary has been untiring from the first, stimulating and encouraging our agricultural officers, at home and abroad, whose chief duties enabled them to participate in the work of the department. The secretary has, with Europe in 1890, amounted to \$2,000,000 pounds, against \$1,000,000 in the same month of 1891. In June, 1892, the exports aggregated \$1,000,000 pounds, or more than double the amount of the previous year, in July

there was an increase of 41 per cent and in August of 1891, or 40,000,000 pounds of live stock had been exported since the law was put into operation. As a comparison of the exports of live stock, the secretary has shown that in the same months of 1891 shows an increase in the number of pounds of our export of pork products of 42 per cent, and of beef of 25 per cent. The exports of our live stock increased from 137,000,000 pounds in 1891 to 230,000,000 pounds in 1892. During the year 1891, the exports of live stock were valued at \$49,000,000, and in 1892 at \$75,000,000. The increase in the value of our live stock exports has been largely produced by the increase in the number of head of cattle and sheep exported. The secretary has shown that the faithful efforts of the secretary and his efficient subordinates to make that inspection thorough and to carefully examine all cargoes, diseased or suspected cattle. The requirement of the English regulations that live cattle arriving from the United States must be slaughtered and the existence of the disease could not be ascertained by post-mortem inspection.

The department of agriculture has labored with great energy and faithfulness to extirpate this disease and to keep it from reappearing. A public announcement was made by the secretary that the disease no longer existed anywhere within the United States. He is now endeavoring to have the same inquiry made in the United States, and by a conference of the in-pector and quarantine officers, and the secretary has brought to this country the disease can be prevented from again getting any foothold. The value to the cattle industry of the United States of this achievement can hardly be estimated.

What We May Expect.
We can not perhaps at once insist that this evidence shall be accepted as satisfactory by the public. The disease is maintained and the inspection of our cattle arriving at foreign ports, in which our own veterinarians participate, confirms the fact that the disease is still present. The requirement that our cattle shall be slaughtered at the docks will be revoked, as the sanitary restrictions on our pork products have been removed. The trade will be enormously increased. Agricultural products constituted 81 per cent of our unprejudiced exports for the year 1891. The value of our agricultural products for the year 1891 was \$1,000,000,000, and the value of the agricultural products for the year 1892 was \$1,500,000,000. The value of agricultural products in any previous year. An increasing and promising work for the benefit of the American farmer has been begun through the efforts of the secretary of agriculture and consists in efforts to introduce the various products of Indian crops as articles of human food. The high price of rice and the favorable opportunity for the experiment in Germany of combining corn meal with rice to produce a cheap bread. A fair degree of success has been attained and some mill grinding corn and rice has been introduced. The secretary is of the opinion that this new use of the products of corn has already stimulated the production of corn in Germany, and that the export of corn to Germany will be greatly increased. The secretary is of the opinion that this new use of the products of corn has already stimulated the production of corn in Germany, and that the export of corn to Germany will be greatly increased. The secretary is of the opinion that this new use of the products of corn has already stimulated the production of corn in Germany, and that the export of corn to Germany will be greatly increased.

Quarantine Regulations.
The subject of quarantine regulations, inspection and control was brought suddenly to my attention by the arrival at our ports in August last of vessels infected with cholera. Quarantine regulations should be uniform at all our ports. Under the constitution they are plainly within the power of the federal government when as far as congress shall legislate. In my opinion the whole subject should be taken into national control, and adequate power given to the executive branch of the government to enforce the regulations. On the 1st of September last I approved regulations establishing a 30-day quarantine for all vessels bringing immigrants from foreign ports. These regulations will be continued in force. Some loss and suffering has resulted to passengers, but a due care of the health of the people is justified in such cases. The almost universal danger is that with the coming spring, cholera will again appear and a liberal appropriation should be made to enable the quarantine and port officers to exclude the deadly plague. But the most careful and stringent quarantine regulations may be sufficient to prevent an epidemic of cholera. The progress of medical and sanitary science has been such, however, that it is not approved, and an epidemic of cholera is not to be feared. In the best sanitary condition and a provision is made for isolating any sporadic cases and for the treatment of an epidemic. I am sure, he avoided. This work appertains to the local authorities and the responsibility and the penalty will be appalling if it is neglected. The subject of quarantine regulations is a subject of great importance. We are daily subject to our great ports to the spread of infectious diseases by reason of the fact that unrestricted immigration brings to us out of all countries the most deadly and contagious diseases, as well as those affecting the political, moral, and industrial interests of our country. I lead me to renew the suggestion that adequate provision be made for the quarantine and port officers to exclude the deadly plague. But the most careful and stringent quarantine regulations may be sufficient to prevent an epidemic of cholera. The progress of medical and sanitary science has been such, however, that it is not approved, and an epidemic of cholera is not to be feared. In the best sanitary condition and a provision is made for isolating any sporadic cases and for the treatment of an epidemic. I am sure, he avoided. This work appertains to the local authorities and the responsibility and the penalty will be appalling if it is neglected.

The report of the World's Columbian exposition has been submitted to the board of management of the government exhibit has been received and is herewith transmitted. The work of construction and of preparation for the opening of the exposition in May next has progressed most satisfactorily and upon a scale of liberality and magnificence that will worthily sustain the honor of the United States.

The District of Columbia.
The District of Columbia is left by a decision of the Supreme court of the district without any law regulating the liquor traffic. An old statute of the legislature of the district relating to the license of the liquor traffic has been hitherto been treated by the commissioners as giving them power to grant or refuse licenses to sell intoxicating liquors and as subjecting those who sold without license to penalties. But in May last the Supreme court of the district held against this view of the powers of the commissioners. The result is that the liquor traffic in the district is now in a state of confusion. The district has suffered from its reputation by many crimes of violence, a large per cent of them resulting from drunkenness and the liquor traffic. The sale of the nation should be freed from this reproach by the enactment of stringent restrictions and limitations upon the liquor traffic. In renewing the recommendation which I have made in three preceding annual messages that congress should legislate for the protection of the liquor traffic in the district, I am incident to the old and inadequate methods of breaking and coupling which are still in use upon freight business. I do so with the hope that congress may take action on the subject. Statistics furnished by the interstate commerce commission show that during the year ending June 30, 1891, there were forty-seven different styles of car coupling in use in the country. During the same period there were 2,000 employees killed and 30,000 injured. The loss to the country from the deaths occurred in the coupling of a dumper of cars and over thirty-six per cent of the injury had the same origin. The civil service commission has recommended that the appropriation for needed clerical assistance which I think should be given. I extended the classified service March 1, 1892, to include physicians, superintendents of the Indian service and have had under consideration the subject of clerical assistance, but have not as yet fully determined the lines upon which extensions can most properly and usefully be made.

Election Methods.
The president, in referring at length to the reports of other methods of electing a president, comes to the subject of elections. He says: "I have in each of three annual messages which I have submitted to congress, called attention to the evils and dangers attending our present election methods and practices as they are applied to the choice of officers of the national government. In my last annual message I endeavored to invoke your attention to the evils of unfair apportionments for congress. I can not close this message without again calling attention to these grave and threatening evils. I had hoped that it was possible to secure a non-partisan inquiry by me as a commission to investigate the existing system of electing all and that of this might grow legislation from which all thought of partisan advantage would be excluded. Only the higher thought of maintaining for freedom and purity of the ballot and the equality of the elector, without the guaranty of which the government cannot be maintained, can we hope to secure the continuance of which it cannot continue to exist in peace and prosperity. It is time that

mutual charges of unfairness and fraud between the great parties should cease, and that the sincerity of those who profess a desire for pure and honest elections should be brought to the test of their willingness to free our legislation and our election methods from every taint of unfairness and fraud. The necessity of an inquiry for legislation by congress upon this subject is emphasized by the fact that the tendency of legislation in some states in recent years has been in some important particulars away from and not toward free and fair elections and equal apportionments. It is not time that we should close together on the high plane of patriotism while we devise methods that shall secure the right of every man to vote and that shall secure to every citizen every such ballot an equal value in choosing public officers and in directing the policy of the government.

Lynching of Negroes.
Lawlessness is not less such an officer, where "it usurps the functions of peace officer and of courts. The frequent lynching of colored people accused of crime is without the excuse which the tendency of legislation in some states in recent years has been in some important particulars away from and not toward free and fair elections and equal apportionments. It is not time that we should close together on the high plane of patriotism while we devise methods that shall secure the right of every man to vote and that shall secure to every citizen every such ballot an equal value in choosing public officers and in directing the policy of the government.

Conclusion.
This exhibit of the work of the executive departments is submitted to congress and to the public in the hope that there will be found in it a due sense of responsibility and an earnest purpose to maintain the national honor and to promote the happiness and prosperity of all our people. And this brief exhibit of the country will give us a level from which to note the increase or decrease of our progress. There is no reason why the national influence, power and prosperity should not observe the same rates of increase that we observe in the progress of the country. We carry the great impulse and increase of these years into the future. There is no reason why in many lines of production we should not equal the other nations as we have already done in some. There are no near frontiers to our possible development. Retrospectively, it is a crime.

(Signed) BENJAMIN HARRISON.
Executive Mansion, Dec. 6, 1892.

NOVELTY IN DIVORCE CASES.

It Will Be Investigated as It Has Indications of Audacious Fraud.

DENVER, Dec. 7.—An order has been made in the county court setting aside the decree of divorce granted on the 2d of July, 1891, to Charles Edward Powers, releasing him from his marital relations with H. Nellie Powers. The developments as disclosed in the answer, which was filed on Wednesday last and now for the first time made public, are of the most sensational nature. Charles E. Powers, plaintiff in the divorce proceedings, died on the 14th of last August, and the order to show cause why the divorce should not be set aside was secured upon the administrators of his estate.

Presented by Another Man.
Some one, for the purpose of procuring the divorce, must have impersonated Powers, as, according to the statement now made by that gentleman's legal representative, he never set foot upon the soil of Colorado. The widow claims that after her husband's death she learned for the first time that any complaint for divorce had been filed by him. Mrs. Powers in her petition sets forth that the whole transaction was fraudulent and that her husband had never been in Colorado for any purpose whatever. This claim seems to be borne out by later developments, and a barefaced fraud appears to have been practiced. The question now is, who represented himself as Powers. The matter will be investigated thoroughly.

Looks Like Fool Play.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 7.—It is probable that three members of the Dannehower family who were cremated in a fire which destroyed their house at Sharpburg two weeks ago were victims of four plays. It is now believed that they were murdered and the house set on fire to cover the crime. This theory is strengthened by the facts that when the fire was discovered the doors were open and papers and small articles were scattered about the floor. A wagon was also seen in the vicinity by the neighbors a short time before the fire. It is thought the house was broken into for the purpose of robbery, the robbers were discovered by Dannehower, he was killed, and in order to cover up the crime the wife and daughter were killed and the house set on fire.

Probably a Case of Murder.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The body of a beautiful woman was found late Monday afternoon in East Chester creek on the outskirts of Mount Vernon by W. W. Howe, a merchant of that place. When Mr. Howe hauled the body ashore he noticed that there was a heavy sash cord tied about the woman's waist, while two heavy stones were securely fastened to the other end. There were no marks of violence about the body, but the opinion prevails, nevertheless, that the woman was murdered. The body is believed to be that of Miss Ella Newton, who has been missing from her home at One Hundred and Fifty-eight street and Tenth avenue since Sunday last. An investigation will be held by the coroner.

Attempted Train Wrecking.

ERIE, Pa., Dec. 7.—A dastardly attempt was made to wreck the Erie accommodation train on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad. The train was running at a forty-five mile rate of speed and when two miles west of Langdon the engineer detected an obstruction. Using every facility at his command the engineer got his train down to a ten-mile rate before it struck the obstruction. Three ties which had been placed in the most ingenious manner across the track failed to derail the engine entirely. The train full of passengers were severely shaken up, but none was seriously injured. The obstructions, which were close after the accommodation, came very nearly dashing into the wreck.

Heavy Failure at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—The Hazelton Tripod Boiler company, who have offices in the Manhattan building, made a voluntary assignment in the county court Tuesday morning to George W. Griffin. The assets or liabilities are not known. The failure is believed to be a large one. C. B. Holmes, it is said, who was formerly president of the Chicago City Railway company, and who is president of the Hazelton company, had a large amount of money invested in the concern.

Murphy Will Have No Opposition.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Lieutenant Governor Sheehan, Edward Murphy, Jr., Clerk DeFreese of the assembly, and Clerk Dunning of the senate, had a long conference with Governor Flower Tuesday morning, but all parties declined to say what the subject of conversation was. Mr. Sheehan was authority for the statement that Mr. Murphy would have no opposition in the Democratic caucus for United States senator.

A Story of Swedenborg.

A respectable man in Stockholm bought an estate of another, paid for it and received an acknowledgment. The purchaser died soon after, and not long after the seller demanded payment of the widow, threatening that noncompliance would cause him to take possession again. The widow was terrified, for she knew her husband had paid, but after making a most minute search she was unable to find proof anywhere. As the deceased had been on kindly terms with the Russian ambassador she had recourse to him, who, being well aware what assistance Swedenborg had afforded in such cases, promised the widow that he would talk over her case with him.

Some days after Swedenborg came to the ambassador and bade him tell the widow that on a certain night her husband would appear to her and give direct information where the receipt was secreted. This was awful to contemplate but, as impending ruin stared her in the face, she determined to sit up on the night in question, keeping her maid, however, with her. But the latter fell into a deep sleep, and all efforts of the widow were unavailing to keep her awake. At midnight the deceased appeared. He looked grave, as though displeased, and then pointed out the place where the receipt lay in a little desk in another room attached to the wall, after which he disappeared. The widow went the next morning to the place he had indicated and there found the receipt.—Chicago Mail.

McCoy's Encore on the Gallows.

"Speaking of bravado on the scaffold reminds me of a one legged man I saw turned off in western Pennsylvania when I was a boy," said Roger Blakeslee. "He was known to have killed five men. He had lost a leg while trying to add a sixth to his string, but finally recovered, was tried and sentenced to hang. The execution took place in the court house yard, and several thousand people gathered to witness it. McCoy, for that was the criminal's name, ascended the scaffold with no other assistance than that afforded by his crutch. When asked if he had anything to say he replied that he would like to say goodbye to his fiddle. It was brought, and standing on the deathtrap he played a lively air, handed the violin to the sheriff, and with the aid of his crutch danced a jig on the trap. He then announced that he was ready."

"His arms were pinioned, the black cap drawn over his head, and the trap sprung. The rope broke, and after being carried back on the scaffold more dead than alive he asked how long it would take to procure another one. He was told about ten minutes. 'Well, give me my old fiddle while I'm waiting,' he said. He was unpinioned, the cap removed, and he made his best bow to the audience, saying he had not expected an encore."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Misleading Placard.

Two colored women in one of the large dry goods stores the other day stopped in front of the elevator on which the sign, "This elevator runs from the first to the fourth floor," was conspicuously displayed.

"We don't want this," said No. 1.

"Why not?" questioned her companion.

"Because it runs from the first to the fourth floor, and we want to get off at the second."

"How do you know?" queried No. 2.

"Can't you read the sign?" impatiently remarked the all knowing one.

"Why, sure nuff," wonderingly remarked No. 2; "we'll have to get one that runs to the second floor or else go up the stairs," whereupon they strolled off, and it was as good as a picture to see the look of surprise when, having reached the second floor, they beheld that deceitful elevator discharge its load of passengers at the very place they wanted to go.—Philadelphia Times.

Tobacco in the Army.

Professor Horsford tells of his efforts to secure tobacco for the army during the civil war. Upon visiting the camps at Fredericksburg and elsewhere and asking the soldiers what they most wished to complete their happiness, he received the reply, "Tobacco." "Why tobacco?" he asked. "Because if we sit down on a march and can have a little smoke it makes us think of home, and lulls our minds and cures the homesickness." The measure encountered most opposition in congress and failed at first. But just after the war closed provision was made for a tobacco ration in the army supplies, and the soldiers still receive it.—Newport News.

Chinese Punishment for Murder.

In China, according to Mr. Jesse Herbert, late legal adviser to the government of south China, and professor of law in the University of Canton, officials are held responsible for the conduct of the community. If a son has murdered his father, not only is the murderer cut in pieces, but the house is pulled down and the ground dug up to a depth of about six feet. All the neighbors, moreover, are punished, the boy's head master is beheaded, the magistrate loses his place and the higher officials are reduced three degrees in rank.

CREMATION GROWS IN FAVOR.

The Number of Bodies Burned Increases Each Year.

It is only eleven years since the formation of the New York Cremation society, the first institution of the kind in the United States, and not until the year 1885 was the first operative crematory established, yet there are now in various parts of the states nearly a score of these incinerators in more or less continuous service. The number of cremations which have been conducted each year in one of these temples in Buffalo gives a fair idea of the progress which the sentiment in favor of this method is making. During 1886 8 bodies were incinerated, and in each successive year to the end of 1891 the numbers were respectively 17, 16, 23, 30 and 37.

A society formed after the organization of the pioneer society has reduced to ashes since the year 1885 upward of 750 bodies. The process, as carried out at one of their principal temples, is as follows: The furnace is of firebrick throughout, and separated into two distinct compartments. The body is placed in a chamber directly above that in which the fuel is consumed. The bottoms of the retorts are solid, but the sides and ends are pierced with holes, through which the heated air of the furnace has direct access to the body, while the flames are not permitted to approach it.

The heat of the retort soon liberates everything volatile in the body, and these emanations are conducted through another highly heated chamber, and thus rendered odorless and absolutely innocuous before they pass to the chimney which forms their means of egress to the air. The time taken up in reducing a body to ashes depends somewhat upon the size and condition of the person when alive. In this furnace it is about two hours; in many others it is a little over an hour. The fuel used is coal, and in five or six hours from the starting of the fires a temperature of from 2,000 to 2,500 degs. Fahrenheit can be obtained.

In this temple everything possible has been done to mitigate the sadness of the last ritual. The temple is built of dark brown sandstone, and its square tower and deep slanting roof are covered with ivy and surrounded by sloping lawns. The chancel and nave are artistically carved and decorated, and the windows are of rich stained glass. The incineration takes place privately after the funeral service, and the ashes are delivered to the undertaker to be disposed of as the family may direct, or they may be left at the crematory.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Stopping an Artery.

The prompt application of the tourniquet or even of the finger to stop the bleeding of an artery before the doctor comes will often save life. A wound anywhere below the middle of the upper arm or below the middle of the thigh may be easily stopped by a tourniquet. The simplest improvised form of this implement, which may be always found ready to hand, is a linen handkerchief and a strong stick. The best place to apply the tourniquet for a wound of the arm is above the elbow, where the pulsations of an artery may be felt by any one.

The handkerchief should be tied around the arm rather loosely; the stick is thrust in and turned to tighten it until the blood ceases to flow. Of course this is only a temporary relief till the coming of the doctor, who, in case of serious bleeding, must be summoned as soon as possible. When you have nothing at hand in a case of sudden accident, even the pressure of the forefinger and the thumb over the wound may arrest the flow of blood for the time.—New York Tribune.

Governor Andrew's Advice.

Governor Andrew was called upon once to address the graduating class of a state normal school. In listening to their commencement parts he had been struck with the frequent recurrence of a tone of anxiety about their future responsibility as teachers, and he gave them what was probably an unexpected piece of good counsel.

"That is all wrong," said he. "You have been well prepared here, and if you try to do your best, trusting in God, your responsibility will be not a bit greater than you can meet. You are too solemn about it. Look forward cheerfully."

It is to be said for Governor Andrew that he practiced his own preaching. And let us hope that some who heard him were helped by his words.—Youth's Companion.

Telephones for Farms.

A rural farming district in Michigan has provided itself with a telephone line eight miles in length, connecting a large number of scattered farms with the village store, the proprietor of which officiates as telegraph operator, express agent, postmaster and so on. The total cash expenditure for the outfit is said to have been only some \$200, while the expense of maintenance, which is but a trifling sum, is assessed equally upon the owners. The small cost and enormous convenience of such a system as this in country districts ought to lead to a more general adoption of the plan.—Engineering Magazine.

A Mean Man.

There is a farmer in this great and glorious state of Michigan who for "meanness" can give points to any Yankee that ever sold a wooden nutmeg, and he has a son just about that age when he is learning how stingy the old man is. Not long ago the boy came into their trading town with a load of truck, and the grocery man asked where his father was.

"He's sick," answered the boy.

"What's the matter?"

"Well, it's this way," explained the son. "One of pap's best horses got sick day before yesterday, and pap he couldn't do a thing with him, so he come to town to see the horse doctor. The horse doctor was stiff, and he put in about an hour tryin to git him to cut down the price of his prescription and didn't git it, and he had to take it at the price, and then he took it to the druggist's to have it filled and put in an hour there tryin to git lower prices on the drugs and git it down so's the whole thing would cost him a dollar and forty cents instead of a dollar and fifty cents, and by the time he got back home, after puttin in an hour or so tryin to save ten cents on something else he wanted to buy, the horse was all right and was cavortin around the pasture like a 2-year-old."

"Thinkin about losin that dollar and forty cents' worth of medicine worked pap's feelin's up so by bed time that he took the whole bottleful himself to save it, and it made him so sick that we thought we'd lose him, but he took a turn for the better, and I guess he won't take no more horse medicine."—Detroit Free Press.

Comedy on the Stage.

"The funniest thing occurred in Buffalo last week," said Jessie Bartlett Davis.

"The company was staying at the Iroquois hotel. The dining room has a tiled floor, and one of Mr. Barnabee's weaknesses is dancing on tiles, particularly when they are a little loose. Mrs. Barnabee, my sister and I were at breakfast and waiting for him. It was his first appearance in the restaurant, and about sixty people were having their coffee or lunch when he came in. Well, the moment he stepped on the floor a tile or two gave, and the impulse that seized him set his feet flying, and I never saw him dance better. His wife knew that if she tried to stop him he would persist just to tease her, and so she smiled and said nothing, but frowned whenever he looked our way."

"The head waiter thought he was crazy until he began to sing jig music and dance round him. The guests put down their knives and forks and laughed and applauded while their coffee and chops got cold. When he had gone over the floor and had all the fun he wanted with the loose tiles he stopped, seated himself and ate his breakfast with all the affected severity and mannerisms of a senior vestryman. Mr. Barnabee's comedy off the stage is a public loss."—New York World.

High Heeled Shoes.

The streets of the old city of Venice were often extremely thick in mud, in spite of the great sewers which dated from the Tenth century. Even now, with but 60,000 or 70,000 inhabitants, the thoroughfares between the Piazza and the Rialto are sometimes sufficiently bad. We are writing of the time when the population was nearly five times what it now is, and when Venetian trade was at its zenith. Well, to combat this mud, the ladies took to high heeled shoes.

As the mud grew worse the heels became taller and taller until at length they were half a yard high and as difficult to control as a pair of stilts without handles. The consequence was that a lady in full dress, obliged to walk but a few yards, had to be supported on both sides. This was a task for the black pages, or for the lovers, who had now become a very conventional part of Venetian society.—National Review.

Cures for Nervousness.

In connection with the water and air cures for nervous patients certain respiratory and muscular exercises are advantages, and may, in certain advanced stages of the disease, be applied passively by massage and similar operations. Among other things gardening and other occupations in the open air are of great benefit. Unhappily, in the large cities, where the majority of the patients live, there are only a few so fortunately situated as to be able to enjoy such employment to any considerable extent.

Those who are able to go clear into the country and work in the fields and woods in the sweat of their brows will perhaps, if they are prudent and other conditions are favorable, effect a happy cure of their nervous disorders.—Dr. Bilsinger in Popular Science Monthly.

Melody and Music.

Melody was the beginning and ever will be the essence of music through all ages. The Greeks based their melody on the tetrachord system, which they may have copied from the natural melody in human speech. Gregorian chants, Protestant hymn tunes, many national melodies and other musical themes are based on natural melody in human speech.—Exchange.

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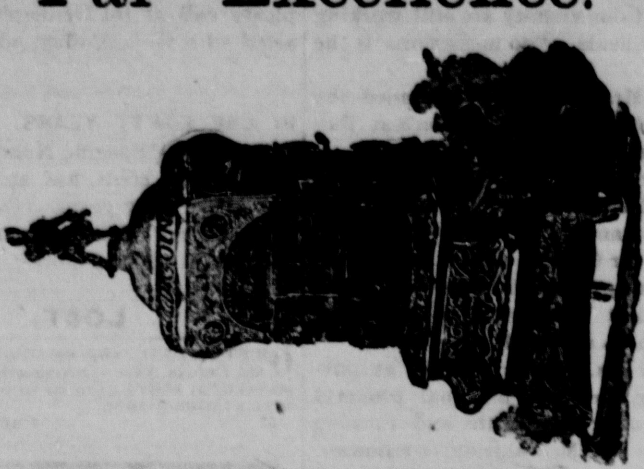
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THE END OF WALTER RALEIGH.

He Marched to the Block with No Fear of Death or the Headsman.

Sir Walter Raleigh had been condemned in 1603 as the friend of Spain. He was now to perish as its enemy. But he had not committed any fresh treason. James, whose ingenuity in contriving his own degradation leaves him without a second, offered Raleigh to King Philip that he might execute him at Madrid. The Castilian preferred that James should be his own headsman.

The dying queen, Anne of Denmark, interceded with Villiers for Raleigh's life, but of course in vain. On Oct. 28 he was taken, suffering from ague, to Westminster, where the Winchester convention, then fifteen years old, was rehearsed, and execution demanded by the attorney general, Yelverton. Montague, the judge, speaking in terms of compassion and even of respect, granted it. Then, after some few words of dignified petition, Raleigh was led away to the Gate house. He was to die next morning.

Into this short span he crowded a world of tenderness and heroism. The verses which he wrote still breathe his undimmed courage. To the dean of Westminster he "gave God thanks, he never feared death," and his last farewell to Lady Raleigh was a smiling word—"It is well, dear Bess, that thou mayest dispose of that dead," meaning his body, "which thou hadst not always the disposing of when alive." Early in the morning he received the sacrament. Afterward he was very cheerful, ate his breakfast heartily and took tobacco, and made no more of his death than if it had been to take a journey. His imperturbable good humor and present wit amazed the beholders.

The day was bitter and a fire was lighted beside the scaffold, round about which lords and gentlemen thronged to hear him speak. He sat down in view of the block, and proceeded with the utmost calmness to defend or explain whatever in his conduct might have bred suspicion, sparing the king, but denying Stukeley's calumnies. He was careful to affirm that he had done no dishonor to Essex at the last. And then, begging their prayers as one who had lived a sinful life, who had been "a soldier, a sailor and a courtier, which are courses of wickedness and vice," he took his leave of them all.

His last words are deservedly famous. Fingering the ax he said with a smile, "This is a sure cure for all diseases." When told to say himself eastward on the block he answered, "So the heart be right it is no matter which way the head lies." He would not be bluffed. "Think you I fear the shadow of the ax when I fear not itself?" And finally to the hesitating headsman: "What dost thou fear? Strike, man, strike!" At two blows, the first mortal, the head was severed. The lips were still moving, as the spectators believed, in prayer. —Edinburgh Review.

The Debt of Greatness.

Greatness is a thing which has to be paid for, and the bill which has to be paid is a bill which continually needs repaying. The debtor can never liquidate it once and once for all; never, either living or dead. It is hard to become eminent; it is harder still to keep eminent when you are eminent. A man who becomes great in any walk of life forfeits the birthright of every Englishman—he ceases to be free. It is possible that he may become little again; it is probable, indeed, that he will.

Few men continue great their whole lives long; but in spite of his return to the ranks of the little years, nay, centuries afterward, some one will claim the right to make a meal off him because he once was great. Though he be an Egyptian mummy, his account shall still be running! The man who, while the breath is still in his body, becomes great is no longer able to live his own life. He becomes sport for the hounds. They follow him not only to his death, but long afterward—through the ages! Think of that, ye failures, and give thanks! —All the Year Round.

The Only Place to Die In.

Hammerfosters who go abroad, whether they do well or not, have a craving for Hammerfest. I met a captain of a great line steamer, who told me that in his opinion it was the only place on the face of the earth worth living in. His dream was finally to settle down on the border of the lake, just above the waterfall. He was born there, and there he hoped to die. The Norwegian mind is, he also said, slow and sure, and finds it wearisome to be with people who can skip from one idea to another. It was like being in the company of monkeys. —Cor. London Truth.

Tennyson and Browning.

As the world knows, Robert Browning and Tennyson were always the best of friends, and there was never a shade of rivalry on either side. A mutual friend once asked Browning whether he did not think that Tennyson's ballad of "The Revenge" owed its inspiration to his own ballad of "Herve Riel." "No," he answered, "Tennyson's inspiration is all his own." —New York Tribune.

A Lucky Shot.

A hunter in southern France who had spent a considerable part of the day in an unsuccessful quest for game, and had discharged his shotgun many times without result, caught sight on his way home of a superb pigeon well up in an oak tree, which grew on a very steep hillside.

The hunter's gun was charged with powder, but he was entirely out of shot. In this emergency, and resolving firmly that he would have the pigeon, he sat down on the ground, took out his pocketknife and with it pulled several nails out of the soles of his shoe. With these he loaded his gun.

The pigeon sat in his place. The hunter aimed, fired, and the pigeon was nailed to a branch of the oak tree with the shoe nails.

The hunter was almost in despair, seeing the game apparently fastened beyond his reach. But he climbed the tree, ascended with difficulty to the place where the pigeon hung, and had just taken the bird off when he lost his footing and fell through the air.

As chance would have it, the hunter landed in the midst of a hare's nest. He began to roll rapidly down the steep and slippery hillside, but before he did so he seized a large hare firmly by the hind legs.

Rolling downward, the hunter slid plump into a covey of partridges, and striking about him with the hare he succeeded in killing nine of these admirable birds.

He then picked himself up and took himself homeward with his pigeon, his hare and his partridges, well satisfied with the results of his shot.—Exchange.

General Grant's Cognomen.

The nomenclature of the army was particularly rich in descriptive titles, and a study of the men upon whom these names were bestowed will discover the fact that very few of them were ill advised or misplaced.

General Ulysses Simpson Grant was at first called "Old United States," from the initials of his name. After the little episode at Fort Donelson, when he issued the edict which stamped him as equal to the emergency, his men enthusiastically declared that those initials stood for "Unconditional Surrender."

In fact, those initials caused him not a little perturbation of mind, and in the end he actually had to abandon his baptismal name to save the dignity of West Point, which unwittingly gave him a name that didn't belong to him, but since it was "written" the red tape complications involved in restoring his right name presented formidable obstacles which he hesitated to tackle. Many of his men called him "Old Three Stars," that indicating his rank as lieutenant general. Later, when fighting the battle with the conqueror who soon or late subdues all flesh, he became known the world over as the "Silent Sufferer." —Washington Star.

An Uneasy Statesman.

Emilio Castelar, the silver tongued Spanish tribune, is simply miserable on the eve of a great speech. His unrest and anxiety on such occasions are a characteristic feature of the man. He wanders distraught about the building in which the cortes is in session. He rushes into the cafe to take a glass of water; seems to be seized with a fever; fancies he will not know how to put the words together; that he will be laughed at or hissed; not a single lucid idea of his speech remains in his head—he has confused and forgotten everything—until the moment when he looks round upon the expectant faces and delivers the first sentence of his address. Then words do not fail; they come to his help in stately, sonorous order. Then courage does not flag. He is a statesman with a mission, inspired and earnest. Every atom of timorousness has evaporated. —Cassell's Journal.

Tiny Watches.

The fancy for small watches is a revival of ancient fashion. It is chronicled that bloody Queen Mary possessed an octagon silver watch, whose dial plate measured only nine-tenths of an inch in diameter. Her unfortunate namesake, Mary, queen of Scots, took pride in a small silver death's head that concealed a dial in its throat. The works took the place of brains, and were wound up with catgut. The lower jaw opened on hinges to reveal the dial, and a small ring in the top of the skull served to attach the uncanny ornament to a chataleine. —Jewelers' Review.

Recoveries Below the Sea Level.

Dr. Walter Lindley mentions finding in the San Felipe sink, or Conchilla valley, of southern California, numerous asthmatics, rheumatics and consumptives, who recount marvelous recoveries as a result of living in the dry and dense atmosphere. This basin is about 130 miles in length by 30 miles in average width, and reaches a depth of about 360 feet below sea level.

Growth of the Condensed Milk Trade.

When condensed milk was first introduced thirty years ago the idea was laughed at. The inventor carried the entire daily supply for New York city in a ten quart pail, delivering it personally to patrons. He died worth \$7,000,000 made out of the business, which has grown to be a gigantic industry.

EVENING TELEGRAPH.
PUBLISHED BY
B. F. SHAW PRINTING COMPANY,
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Entered at Dixon P. O. as second-class matter.
TERMS:
Per Week 10 Cts. | Per Year \$6.00
DELIVERED BY CARRIER.
Telephone Number 5.
WEATHER REPORT.
From science department N. I. N. S., for 24 hours ending at 2 o'clock to-day.
Time..... 9:00 P. M. 7:00 A. M. 2:00 P. M.
Temperature 35° 37° 44°
*Maximum Temperature..... 49°
*Minimum Temperature..... 35°
*Precipitation..... .78 in.
*Highest since 9 o'clock last night
*Lowest since 9 o'clock last night
*Rain or snow fall. Trace, less than .01 inch
A. O. CLARK, Observer.

R. TIME TABLE.
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R. R.
TRAINS GOING WEST.
No. 1 Overland Limited..... 1:30 a.m.
No. 7 Pacific Express..... 3:30 a.m.
No. 11 Clinton Passenger..... 5:30 a.m.
No. 9 Omaha Express..... 7:30 a.m.
No. 3 Sterling Passenger..... 9:30 a.m.
No. 5 Denver Limited..... 11:30 a.m.
No. 15 Clinton Passenger..... 1:30 p.m.
No. 11 will run through to Clinton.
TRAINS GOING EAST.
No. 8 Atlantic Express..... 3:30 a.m.
No. 4 Denver Limited..... 5:30 a.m.
No. 2 Overland Limited..... 7:30 a.m.
No. 10 Sterling Passenger..... 9:30 a.m.
No. 6 Chicago Express..... 11:30 a.m.
No. 18 Clinton Passenger..... 1:30 p.m.
No. 16 Freight..... 3:30 p.m.
No. 11 will run through to Clinton.
*Daily.
*Daily except Sunday.
F. L. MURRAY, Agent.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.
GOING SOUTH.
Passenger..... 11:31 a.m.
Passenger..... 3:30 a.m.
Freight Passenger..... 5:30 a.m.
LaSalle..... 7:30 a.m.
Freight..... 9:30 p.m.
GOING NORTH.
Passenger..... 1:30 a.m.
LaSalle Passenger..... 3:30 a.m.
Passenger..... 5:30 a.m.
Freight..... 7:30 p.m.
Freight..... 9:30 p.m.
*Daily except Sunday.
*Daily except Monday.
W. G. HARTSHORN, Ticket Agent.
The trains at the North Dixon depot are five minutes later going north and that time earlier going south.
C. G. ALBRIGHT, Agent.

STERN BRO'S, OPERA HOUSE
—BLOCK—
HOLIDAY GOODS!
HOLIDAY BARGAINS!
HOLIDAY NOVELTIES!

A thousand and one articles, both useful, desirable and appropriate for Holiday Gifts, you can find at our store. Among others we mention our grand display of Handkerchiefs, which for variety, extent and extremely low prices, have no equal in this city.

Pure Silk H. S. Japanese handkerchiefs at 10c each; lady's pure silk embroidered and scalloped handkerchiefs at 15c, 22c, 25c, 30c, 39c, 43c, 50c and higher; lady's pure silk H. S. initial handkerchiefs at 22c; gent's pure silk initial handkerchiefs, full size, wide hem, at 45c; lady's H. S. India linen handkerchiefs from 5c up; gent's pure linen handkerchiefs at 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c and 50c.

PIQUE TOILET SETS.
Albums, Photograph Cases, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Shaving Sets, Smoking Sets, Scrap Books, Juvenile Books, Dolls, hundreds of styles, at prices fully one-third less than you have been paying for these goods.

Cloaks.
We have made decided reductions on all our Cloaks; in fact you can buy one of us now as cheap as in January, and have the benefit of almost a whole month extra wear.

Rugs.
We offer a splendid line of Fur Rugs, a beautiful line of Smyrna and Moquette Rugs. If you are a lover of handsome rugs take a look at our line; they will interest you.

Maple Park Addition
IN CITY OF DIXON,
Located on the bank of Rock River, in West Dixon, is 5 blocks from shoe factory, 4 blocks from college and five minutes walk from depots.

CHEAP LOTS!
Platted in Lots 50x150 with 20 foot alleys.
Most Desirable in The City!
Lots will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, either monthly or otherwise. Parties may see plat and property by calling on J. H. Clark or at W. H. Hillen office.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.
GRIFITH FACTORY
GRIFITH FACTORY is now coming. It has two fuel oil pipes and four railroads, including a complete belt line.
LOTS ONLY \$120 TO \$225
Monthly Payments, \$4 to \$16
We tell all about it FREE, only waiting for your address. Here's yours:
JAY DOWNS & CO.
Rooms 6th, 1st Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

—Barney Buckley, of Sterling, visited in town last night.
—James Creed and son, J. W. Creed, are in Clinton on business today.
—Mrs. C. A. Morse, the landlady of the Central House, is on the sick list.
—See Kerwin's (the jeweler) advertisement this week. He means just what he says.
—S. G. Austin & Co. are completely fitting out two houses with curtains to-day.
—Lucker Lodge I. O. O. F. meets this evening at Temperance Hall on Galena avenue.
—Sumner C. Palmer, of Denver, Colo., arrived in Dixon last night and is here on business today.

Is marriage a failure, is something I cannot answer, but you can all learn Saturday night at Opera House.
—A glance at our local columns will convince anyone that our infant industries are not languishing just now. This is not a political item.
—In the wee sma' hours of this morning Mrs. G. W. Everts presented a baby boy to her husband, one of the proprietors of the new poultry farm near the city.

—D. A. Manning has severed his connection with H. E. Donaldson's drug store, where he has served for a long time, becoming very popular with its customers.
—W. H. Kling, the popular merry-go-round man, has gone to Cedar Falls, Iowa, to act as night operator for the Illinois Central. Dixon people will regret his departure.

—Invitations have been issued to the first dance given by the "Fargo Happy Six," at Armory Hall, Dixon, Thursday evening, December 8th, 1892, music by Henderson's orchestra.
—Chicago papers recently told of the falling into the Chicago river and rescue of Sethbrock Baylis, a Turk. He is a tailor by trade and was employed by Ed F. Cahill, of this city, for a time last year.

—Miss Mary E. Holmes, of Rockford, who has recently founded in Mississippi a school for the education of colored girls, will speak in the Presbyterian church tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. Miss Holmes is a lady of fine culture and a very racy speaker. The public cordially invited.

—They arrest people for gambling in Freeport, and it would be well if the ordinances in other cities were similarly enforced. Last Saturday night a complete fare and poker outfit and other paraphernalia of a gambling house were taken from a room and three men arrested and placed under \$500 bonds.

—The city council proceedings of Sterling and ordinances passed at its last session, and published in the Gazette last night make five and a half columns of solid type. By the way, one is an ordinance granting right of way to the Interurban Railway Co., for the electric street railway, which still hangs fire.

—The ladies of the Methodist church will hold a sale of useful and fancy articles Friday afternoon, Dec. 9, at 2 o'clock in S. S. Dodge's store, corner of Main and Hennepin avenue. The proceeds to be applied on the carpet fund. The articles will be on exhibition Thursday afternoon and Friday forenoon preceding the sale on Friday afternoon.

—Diana Lodge, No. 210, K. P., held their annual election last night and selected the following list of capable officers for the ensuing year: George Herrick, P. C.; F. M. Speed, C. C.; Cliff Tatch, V. C.; C. E. Frisby, Prd.; James Sickels, M. of E.; C. E. Seales, M. of F.; Thos. Young, K. of R. and S.; Wm. Burk, M. at A. Trustees, B. D. Vaughn, three years; Wm. Baldwin, two years; Thos. Young, one year.

—Ladies of St. Patrick's Church met at the church last evening to make arrangements for holding a Catholic bazaar in Armory Hall two weeks, commencing Monday, December 26. Among the first gifts to the fair is a handsome gold watch from the Catholic order of Foresters. The ladies expect to excel all previous efforts of this character in this city in the display and interest of the program.

—Fathers Walsh and Reilly of Chicago, while visiting at the Catholic parsonage, were quite unfortunate yesterday afternoon. They were driving a spirited young lively horse, which became frightened by the cars near the Northwestern depot. The animal wheeled around, upset the vehicle, and threw out the occupants. The horse then continued south past the Ephraim Groh place and ran into a hedge fence, cutting itself on the sharp branches. The buggy was not damaged and the drivers luckily were only slightly bruised.

—Cards of invitation have been issued for a meeting of ladies at Schuler's Hall next Monday afternoon to institute a Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to Dixon Post 299, G. A. R. The meeting will be presided over by Mrs. Stittell, junior vice president of the Department of Illinois. The objects of the organization are to assist the Grand Army in perpetuating the memory of the heroic dead; to assist Union veterans and their widows and orphans when in need; to cherish and emulate the deeds of our army nurses, and to inculcate the lessons of patriotism and love of country among the children of the community. The invitation is signed by Mesdames Law, Dey, Dodge, Thompson, Mitchell and Noble.

From Sublette.
Rev. Cotton spoke in the Congregational church Tuesday night on Africa. He preached in Sublette several years ago; went from here to Africa as a missionary but was compelled to return to this country on account of his health.
Our old Auditorium has again changed its base, and is now several rods nearer to where the beer is sold than it was before. The new Auditorium is conveniently near its license; hence the necessity of an outside building where the beer kegs can be emptied. Some people think this a much better way than having a licensed saloon.
Irvin Crawford has moved his agricultural implement warehouse back of his tin shop.
One of the wares, a teacher in the Catholic school, died quite suddenly last Sunday.
J. E. B.



Mrs. O'Toole—An phat is that, Dinny? Mr. O'Toole—That? That is an ostrich. Mrs. O'Toole—Ostrich! Phere's the feeders, thin?
Mr. O'Toole (in disgust)—Don't show yazz agnerance off, dummy. Th' burd is mooltin.—Life.

A Dress Bargain.
Wife—Oh, such a bargain! I reached Big Drive & Co.'s ahead of the crowd this morning, and got enough stuff for a perfectly elegant dress for \$1.90.
Husband—Hoopla! You're an angel! What will it cost to get it made up?
Wife—Bout thirty dollars.—New York Weekly.

Fliers May Spread Disease.
Scientists have advanced the theory that smallpox is sometimes conveyed by flies which bite a stricken one first, and next alighting on a healthy body inoculate it with the disease.—Stockton Mail.

Outfit of a Sleeping Car.
A sleeping car leaving New York for Chicago is supplied with 120 sheets, 120 pillow slips and 120 towels. The washing is done in different cities, and is given out in great quantities at the low rate of \$1 per 100 pieces. An equipment of linen which lasts a year is purchased in amounts of \$50,000 worth at a time. One company for 700 cars uses every thirty days 2,400 dozen cakes of toilet soap, 1,200 dozen boxes of matches, 35 dozen hairbrushes, 50 dozen whistles, 60 dozen combs and a vast number of sponges and feather dusters. Porters receive from \$30 to \$50 a month.—Public Opinion.

Tennyson and Intruders.
Once every year the park at Farmington was thrown open to all comers. The Freshwater flower show was held there in August, but Tennyson did not appear on this occasion. "He left the management of the affair and the duties of host to his son Hamlin, who for years acted as his father's secretary and confidant. There is a good deal to be said in support of the resentment Tennyson showed to intruders.—Cor. Boston Herald.

Dinner tables and conversations are the places for wit, humor and brilliant talks and general bonhomie between the guests. The funny or droll man in society is not the elegant gentleman.

General George G. Meade wore glasses and was speedily dubbed "Four Eyed George" from that and from the fact that he was keen and quick and very little escaped his observation.

Richardson was driven back on sentiment as the only note which could arrest the attention of his readers, and the only motif those readers could understand.

From Palmyra.
W. B. Page and family spent Sunday at Howard Johnson's.
Mr. Ruthrauff, father of Rev. Ruthrauff of Dixon, has been spending a few days at W. H. Swigart's.
Miss Lillie DePuy, who has been spending a few weeks with her aunt, Mrs. Chas. Weize, has returned home.

Mrs. Thos. Morgan, of Dixon, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. Williams, attended church Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. George Sills made Prof. Baldwin, of Ashton, a pleasant visit.
The meeting of the Palmyra Columbian Club has been postponed until Jan. 12th on account of the illness of the president, Mrs. Hughes. It will then meet at Mrs. Warren Smith's.

A very pleasant time was enjoyed at Theo. Wilson's last Friday night in which a large company of friends and neighbors participated. The new house, so complete in all its arrangements, was made lively by the merry crowd assembled there. Those present from Dixon were Messrs. and Mesdames C. Godfrey, Paul Lord, Lee Hart, J. C. McCleary, J. Menges and Gus Lord. Misses Dessie Hughes, Minnie Fischer, Ellen Laing and Mrs. Holbrook. Messrs. Chas. Hughes, E. W. Smith and George Laing.

Miss Nellie Faust, who has given Mrs. Ellwood Hughes such excellent care the past few weeks, returned to her home in Dixon Sunday.
S. D. Eastwood and Chas. Russell took a trip to Polo Sunday.
X.

From Nachusa.
Rev. Eargney occupied the pulpit last Sunday at Mt. Union.
Mesdames Spelman are visiting at Wm. Wertman's.
To explain the proud and happy air that James Honey puts on we have only to say that his wife presented him with a baby girl last Wednesday.
Mrs. John Reitz, of Sterling, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Joe Reitz.
Miss Edith Dysart entertained her cousin, Clyda Dysart, of Dixon, last week.
Rev. H. C. Granger conducts service at Mt. Union next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.
C. C. Buckaloo and pupils will have a spelling school next Friday evening at the Riverside school house. All are cordially invited.
Mr. and Mrs. Lee Hart and Lillian DePuy attended the party at Theo. Wilson's of Palmyra, last Friday evening.
L. E. D.

From "Otherside."
People of our vicinity are still working in the corn fields. "So much corn is the reason."
Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Hart attended the home warming at Theo. Wilson's at Palmyra Friday evening.
A goodly number attended services at Mt. Union last Sunday, among whom were Will Heintz and lady.
"Bound for Chana" was a proposition made by one of our estimable young men on Friday last. Purpose—a sociable, etc. A good time is reported.

Geo. and Jos. Cleaver will sell at public auction, Dec. 20, personal property consisting of horses, cattle and farming machinery. D. M. Fahrney, auctioneer.
Young ladies have arrived and propose to make their homes at the residences of Ira Cleaver and J. M. Honey, at which places they intend making their wants known by note.

One of our young friends from Hillside had a partial run-away Sunday evening. But for his prompt and timely exertions it might have been serious.
A party was held at the residence of Lafayette Reitz last Monday. All report a pleasant time.

There will be a social dance given at the home of James Spratt Friday evening. Miss Hanna Cleaver visited at Eldena Monday.
Miss Sybil Hart and Freddie Eicholtz were on the sick list last week.

Painless Dentistry.
Dr. J. W. Stephen, Dentist, has something new in the way of filling teeth without pain; whereby a person can have a tooth filled and not suffer the tortures of the same. So many people are afraid to have dental work done, from the fear of being hurt. Come and be convinced and you will think it a pleasure to sit down and have a tooth filled. All work pertaining to the dental art done in a workmanlike manner. Especial attention paid to the regulating of children's teeth. Prices for plate work and filling moderate. Office corner First street and Galena avenue. 5312w

Doll Sale. Call at once while line is full. 5611 C. A. LUCAS.

Having started a tailor shop I wish to inform the public of Dixon and vicinity that I am prepared to do tailoring in all its branches. Pants from \$4.00 up, and suits and overcoats from \$18.00 up. Fit and satisfaction guaranteed.

FRED G. WISE,
5316 Cor. Main and Peoria ave., up stairs.
Doll Sale, Thursday, December 8.
5611 C. A. LUCAS.

Bids will be received by the Dixon Power & Lighting Co., up to Wednesday December 7, 1892, for the lumber and material in the bins, machine casings, and mill furniture in the Dixon Mill, and to be removed at purchaser's expense at once. 5315

Xmas Dolls, large line. Call at once 5613 C. A. LUCAS.

First class dress-making a 218 Ottawa avenue, facing Court House on East side. 51w2

The finest lot of hand picked apples yet received in this city at Woodruff & Phillips'. 5014w

Opening Doll Sale, beginning Thursday, Dec. 8. C. A. LUCAS. 5611

Get my prices on live poultry before you sell, at Woodruff & Phillips' coal office, Dixon. 5014w F. W. BUTLER.

Orders taken for Steel Engraved Visiting Cards, etc. C. A. LUCAS. 5613

Coughing leads to consumption. Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

Soft coal that burns as clear as wood is nice, and Pitcher sells it. dw

You want a doll. We have them to sell. 5611 C. A. LUCAS.

Lane's Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Ladies call and get a free sample of Peach Blossom for the complexion. 30m3 MISS ANNA SHELTON, Hair dresser.

Just received, a fine line of Catholic Prayer Books. C. A. LUCAS. 5612

Cubeb Cough Cure—one minute

Don't Grunt
about you feel hurting when CRYSTOL CO. cure will cure corns, bunions, etc. Every bottle warranted, at H. E. Donaldson, Druggist.

Words of Recommendation from Princeton, Illinois:
Editor of Tribune.—Write the very highest encomium of Dr. DeZeng's skill as an oculist that you possibly can and sign my name to it. I will stand by it. I have tried him. JOHN C. BANISTER, Assistant superintendent, Princeton public school.

From childhood I have been troubled with poor eyesight and until I submitted an examination by Dr. DeZeng, I have found no one who could help me, he however fitted me immediately with glasses such as I never expected to have. They are as clear as crystal and with them I can see perfectly. D. H. DEAN, assistant Editor Bureau County Tribune.

I have tried many Oculists but my sight remained unsatisfactory. After Dr. DeZeng came here I was induced to try him by reason of the way in which he helped others; I tried him and he fitted me perfectly. D. E. MURKIN, Mayor of Princeton.

All those knowing themselves to be indebted to the late S. P. Reznor will please call at 161 Hennepin avenue, and settle with H. L. Coffey, administrator. 5411w

IN USE FORTY YEARS.
Humphrys' Specific Number Seven, for coughs and colds, has stood the test of more than forty years. Can you ask for greater proof of intrinsic merit? Price 25 cents at all drug stores.

LOST.
OR STRAYED—One brindled milk cow, from 265 Peoria Ave. Informant will be gladly received at above number or at I. B. Countryman's butcher shop. FRED HUMPHREY.

OPERA HOUSE
Saturday, December 10, '92
THE LAUGH MAKERS
MR. AND MRS. Joseph LeBrandt
AND THE RAY OF SUNSHINE



Supported by a capable Company of Players in the Laughing Success of the season
IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE
A Sparkling—Bubbling 3 Act Comedy, without the slightest taint of vulgarity
NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES, ELEGANT COSTUMES
Admission 25, 35 and 50cts.

Hosiery
AND
Underwear!

THIS WEEK, AT
W. F. Weaver & Co.

APPLES!
A carload just received from the State of Maine, at
Woodruff & Phillips Coal Office.

Finest and cheapest in the city.

Glanfield Bro's
ARCHITECTS!
Dixon, Illinois.
Office, Brown's Bldg.

Mrs. J. N. Barrus,
Cor. Galena and Second St.

THE FAIR
X-Mas Goods!

We can save you time and money if you call at our store for your Christmas Presents.

SHOES!
120 Pair of Ladies and Children's Sample Shoes to close out. Come before your size is gone as you

Can Save 50 to 75 Cts. If You Buy a Pair of Them!

B. EDELSTEIN, THE FAIR MAN
Opera Block.

BRINK & DEETER CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moldings,
AND INTERIOR FINISH

ORDERS FOR STORM SASH SOLICITED!
Brink & Deeter Company,
Telephone No., 54. River Street, Dixon.

L. D. PITCHER,
DEALER IN
Best Grades of Coal
—INCLUDING—
Spring Valley and Assumption!
Farm Machinery, Buggies, Wagons, Etc.
Prices as Low as the Lowest!
Cor. Seventh and Depot Sts., Dixon.
Telephone No. 19.

LUMBER!
J. H. SARLES & CO., Depot Avenue, are receiving daily Lumber of all kinds for the
DIXON MARKET.
If you contemplate building, anything from a coal bin to a factory, you will do well to see us. We solicit your patronage. No trouble to show stock and furnish estimates.
J. H. SARLES & CO.,
Telephone No. 104. Depot Avenue.

REMEMBER!
Special Sale of
J. A. YATES DOLLS
No. 6 EAST MAIN STREET
Is the place to go to buy your WINTER SUPPLIES
Beginning Thursday, Dec., 8th,
We will for a short time sell Dolls cheap. We have the finest line of Dolls to be found in the city. Now is the time to buy for Christmas.
C. A. LUCAS, 155 Galena Av.

LADIES' AND GENTS' SHOES
A Lady's Hand-turn Cloth top \$3.00 Shoe, a beauty.
See our Ladies and Gentlemen's \$2.00 and \$3.00 Shoes.
Lowest Prices given on Misses' and Children's Shoes.
Yours To Serve,
HALEY & DREW,
NO., 15 FIRST STREET.

MACHINE SHOP!
Gun and Machine Repairs.
N. P. McKINNEY, Machinist, with the aid of James Boyer, an experienced gunsmith, has opened a shop, where he would be pleased to see his friends.
Mrs. J. N. Barrus,
Cor. Galena and Second St.

THE FAIR
X-Mas Goods!
We can save you time and money if you call at our store for your Christmas Presents.

SHOES!
120 Pair of Ladies and Children's Sample Shoes to close out. Come before your size is gone as you

Can Save 50 to 75 Cts. If You Buy a Pair of Them!

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Brink & Deeter Company,
Telephone No., 54. River Street, Dixon.

JACKSON FAVORITE C.C.C. WAIST
Recommended for Comfort, Support and Fine Form, and combines the best features of Corset and Waist. The C.C.C. WAIST is such worn by women and misses unable to bear a rigorous garment Extra Firm, beautifully made, Warranted. Equal to any \$1.25 waist. Colors—White, Drab, Gold, Fast Black, Genuine marked C.C.C. 700 dealers sell it. Sample sent, post paid, \$1.00.
JACKSON, Michigan.
Coronet Corset Co.,
HAINES BROTHERS PREMINENT PIANOS.
Sole Ag'ts 180 Galena Ave Dixon, Ill.